

Here are the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) symbols for the common sounds of English

Vowels

IPA Symbol	Example
i:	three
ɪ	bin
æ	fat
ɑ:	far
ɔ:	sort
ʊ	put
u:	boot
ʌ	up
ɜ:	her
ə	until
e	bed
ɒ	rock

Diphthongs

IPA Symbol	Example
eɪ	stay
aɪ	try
ɔɪ	toy
ɪə	fear
eə	there
ʊə	sure
aʊ	mouth
eʊ	nose

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Consonants

IPA Symbol	Example
p	plan
b	boy
t	test
d	desk
k	kiss
g	go
tʃ	chest
dʒ	joke
f	find
v	visitor
θ	thick
ð	this
s	sad
z	zoo
ʃ	shoe
ʒ	television
h	heavy
m	many
n	no
ŋ	ring
l	love
r	run
j	yesterday
w	wet

SOME and ANY

→ SOME:

⇒ in affirmative sentences

- countable noun: "algunos/as"
- uncountable noun: "algo de"

→ ANY:

⇒ in negative sentences

- countable noun: "ningún/a"
- uncountable noun: "nada de"

⇒ in interrogative sentences

- countable noun: "algunos/as"
- uncountable noun: "algo de"

➤ **Interrogative sentences:** cuando se ofrece o se pide algo, también se puede usar SOME.

	COUNTABLE NOUN	UNCOUNTABLE NOUN
AFFIRMATIVE	<i>Some eggs</i>	<i>Some cheese</i>
NEGATIVE	<i>Any eggs</i>	<i>Any cheese</i>
INTERROGATIVE	<i>Any eggs</i>	<i>Any cheese</i>

↪ SOME y ANY pueden ir seguidos de un nombre contable o incontable.

↪ Después de SOME y ANY, los nombres contables aparecen siempre en plural.

SPELLING RULES

1. PLURAL NOUNS (-S)

- Por lo general, se le añade **-s** al nombre para formar su plural.

Books, apples

- A los nombres acabados en **-ch**, **-sh**, **-s** and **-x** se les añade **-es**.

Match - matches

- A los nombres acabados en **-y** se les añade **-ies**.

Dictionary - dictionaries

- ¡OJO! Algunos nombres tienen formas irregulares para el plural.

Child - children

Man - men

Woman - women

Mouse - mice

Foot - feet

Tooth - teeth

2. SHORT COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES (-ER)

- Normalmente, para formar el grado comparativo de los "adjetivos cortos" (de 1 o 2 sílabas) se les añade **-er**.

Strong - stronger

Weak - weaker

- A los adjetivos monosilábicos (de una sola sílaba) que acaban en vocal +consonante se les **duplica la consonante** y después se añade **-er**.

Hot - hotter

- A los adjetivos que terminan en consonante +y se les quita la **-y** y se les añade **-ier**.

Easier

3. THIRD PERSON SINGULAR PRESENT SIMPLE (-S)

- Por lo general, se le añade -s al verbo.

Lives, walks

- A los verbos que terminan en consonante +y se les quita la -y y se les añade -ies.

Worry - worries

Carry - carries

- A los verbos que terminan en vocal +y se les añade -s.

Play - plays

Buy - buys

- A los verbos que terminan en -s, -ch, -sh, -x, -o, -z se les añade -es.

Watch - watches

Go - goes

- ¡OJO! El verbo Have Got es irregular.

4. GERUND (-ING)

- Por lo general, se añade -ing al verbo.

Wear - wearing

- Cuando el verbo termina en una -e muda (que no se pronuncia), la -e se pierde y se añade -ing.

Have - having

Make - making

Give - giving

- Cuando el verbo termina en -ie, la -ie se cambia por -y y se añade -ing.

Lie - lying

¡OJO! Lie - lay - lain: acostarse, tumbarse

Lay - laid - laid: poner, colocar

Lie - lied - lied: mentir

- Cuando un verbo monosilábico acaba en vocal +consonante, se **duplica la consonante** y se añade **-ing**.

Get - getting

- Cuando el verbo termina en **-y, -w, -x** no hace falta duplicar la consonante antes de añadir **-ing**.

Play - playing

Snow - snowing

Mix - mixing

5. PAST SIMPLE OF REGULAR VERBS (-ED)

- Normalmente, a los verbos regulares se les añade **-ed** para formar el pasado simple.

Walk - walked

- Cuando el verbo acaba en **-e**, sólo se añade **-d**.

Arrive - arrived

- Cuando el verbo termina en **consonante +y**, pierde la **-y** y se añade **-ied**.

Try - tried

- Los verbos acabados en **vocal +y** no pierden la **-y**: se les añade directamente **-ed**.

Play - played

- A los verbos **monosilábicos** que acaban en **vocal +consonante** se les **duplica la consonante** y se les añade **-ed**.

Stop - stopped

Plan - planned

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH: CHANGES

VERBAL TENSE CHANGES

As a rule when you report something someone has said you go back a tense: (the tense on the left changes to the tense on the right):

<u>Direct speech</u>	-	<u>Indirect speech</u>
Present simple She said, "It's cold."		Past simple > She said it was cold.
Present continuous She said, "I'm teaching English online."		Past continuous > She said she was teaching English online.
Present perfect simple She said, "I've been on the web since 1999."		Past perfect simple > She said she had been on the web since 1999.
Present perfect continuous She said, "I've been teaching English for seven years."	>	Past perfect continuous She said she had been teaching English for seven years.
Past simple She said, "I taught online yesterday."		Past perfect > She said she had taught online yesterday.
Past continuous She said, "I was teaching earlier."		Past perfect continuous > She said she had been teaching earlier.
Past perfect She said, "The lesson had already started when he arrived."	>	Past perfect NO CHANGE - She said the lesson had already started when he arrived.
Past perfect continuous She said, "I'd already been teaching for five minutes."	>	Past perfect continuous NO CHANGE - She said she'd already been teaching for five minutes.

Modal verb forms also sometimes change:

<u>Direct speech</u>	-	<u>Indirect speech</u>
will She said, "I'll teach English online tomorrow."		would > She said she would teach English online tomorrow.
can She said, "I can teach English online."		could > She said she could teach English online.

must

She said, "I must have a computer to teach English online."

shall

She said, "What shall we learn today?"

may

She said, "May I open a new browser?"

had to

› She said she had to have a computer to teach English online.

should

› She asked what we should learn today.

might

› She asked if she might open a new browser.

!Note - There is no change to: *could, would, should, might* and *ought to*.

TIME EXPRESSIONS CHANGES

If the reported sentence contains an expression of time, you must change it to fit in with the time of reporting.

Expressions of time reported on a different day

this (evening)	› that (evening)
today	› yesterday ...
these (days)	› those (days)
now	› then
(a week) ago	› (a week) before
last weekend	› the weekend before last / the previous weekend
here	› there
next (week)	› the following (week)
tomorrow	› the next/following day

REPORTING VERBS

- We use *asked* to report questions:-

For example: I asked Lynne what time the lesson started.

- We use *told* with an object.

For example: Lynne told me she felt tired.

- We usually use *said* without an object.

For example: Lynne said she was going to teach online.

For example: Lynne said to me that she'd never been to China.

- *Note* - We usually use *told*.

For example: Lynne told me that she'd never been to China.

There are many other verbs:

accused, admitted, advised, alleged, agreed, apologised, begged, boasted, complained,
denied, explained, implied, invited, offered, ordered, promised, replied, suggested and
thought.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS AND OTHERS

Subject pronouns	Possessive determiners	Possessive pronouns	Object pronouns
I	My	Mine	Me
You	Your	Yours	You
He	His	His	Him
She	Her	Hers	Her
It	Its	Its	It
We	Our	Ours	Us
You	Your	Yours	You
They	their	Theirs	them

WHAT TIME IS IT?

CONQUER
OTRA MANERA
 IT IS + (MINUTES) + PAST / TO (HOUR)

It is seven ~~past~~ past one
 son las una y siete minutos
 It is ten to three
 son las tres menos diez

MINUTOS
 IT IS + A QUARTER + TO + (HOUR)
 IT IS + A QUARTER + (HOUR)
 * See las 15

Y MEDIA
 IT IS + HALF PAST + (HOUR)
 IT IS half past two
 * See las dos y media
 at back to page!

Y CUARTO
 IT IS + A QUARTER + PAST + (HOUR)
 IT IS + A QUARTER + (HOUR)
 * See las 15
 at back to page!

EN PUNTO
 IT IS + (HOUR) + O'CLOCK
 IT IS + seven o'clock
 * See las seven o'clock

Y = PAST
Y MENOS =

ENGLISH: minutes + hour

We can use these with **COUNTABLE** and **UNCOUNTABLE** NOUNS

SOME and ANY

COUNTABLE
 us: affirmative/afirmativo
 us: also de
 us: also de

UNCOUNTABLE
 us: affirmative/afirmativo
 us: also de

COUNTABLE
 us: interrogative/interrogativo
 us: also de
 us: also de

UNCOUNTABLE
 us: interrogative/interrogativo
 us: also de
 us: also de

Do you want some more tomatoes?

There are some biscuits on the table

I haven't got any more for you

SOME!

Yesterday, I drank some milk

SOME: in affirmative sentences

ANY: in negative and interrogative sentences

exception! when we offer or ask for something, we can also use **SOME** in interrogative sentences

	COUNTABLE noun	UNCOUNTABLE noun
affirmative	some eggs	some cheese
negative	any eggs	any cheese
interrogative	any eggs	any cheese

After **SOME** or **ANY**, count nouns appear in **plural**

I haven't got **any money**

(A) affirmative and
 (B) questions and
 (C) likes, opinions and
 (D) general truth

PRESENT SIMPLE

I usually get up at
 eight o'clock

EXCEPT: BEAMERS
 FROM -

She loves
 him

On Saturday, we don't
 go to school

SPELLING RULES
(A) walk → walks (B) study → studies (C) play → plays (D) go → goes watch → watches
+S 3rd pers. sing.

Does she go out
 with you on Friday?

Affirmative

I live
 you live
 he/she/it lives
 we live
 you live
 they live

* She does her
 homework everyday
 * We love playing
 with our friends

Negative

subject DO/DOES + NOT + verb
 3rd pers
 sing

* We don't know the answer
 without "to"

* He doesn't play the piano

Interrogative

AUXILIAR
 +
 SUBJECT

+
 VERB ?
 ↓
 infinitive
 without "to"

* Do you eat vegetables?
 * Does she want
 to be a teacher?
 * No, she doesn't

Focus

you CAN'T USE this tense with VERBS that express LIKES, OPINIONS and FEELINGS

AUXILIARS:
 TO BE → present CONTINUOUS
 TO DO → present SIMPLE

DELINE RULES:

- A play → playing
- B write → writing
- C Hua → ruceing

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

USES

- 1- things that are happening now
 - I'm doing my homework at the moment
 - He is playing with his brother now
- 2- future plans, fixed and organised
 - We are having a party tomorrow
 - He is visiting his uncle next Monday

AFFIRMATIVE:

* subject + TO BE present simple + VERB-ing

She is writing a card
 We are listening to music

NEGATIVE

* subject + TO BE present simple + NOT + VERB-ing

My mum isn't cooking
 His friends aren't listening to music

INTERROGATIVE

* TO BE present simple + subject + VERB-ing?

Are you listening to music?
 Yes, I am → SHORT ANSWER

Relative Verbs!
 "I'll be there" - "I'll be there!"
 "I'll be there" - "I'll be there!"
 "I'll be there" - "I'll be there!"

They have a different meaning!
 "I'll be there" - "I'll be there!"
 "I'll be there" - "I'll be there!"

- ILLING RULES
 (PP + ED (regular))
- A visit → visited
 - B dance → danced
 - C carry → carried
 - study → studied
 - D stop → stopped

AUXILIAR of present simple: DO/DOES
 AUXILIAR of past simple: DID

PAST SIMPLE

USES:
 past and
 finished actions

AFFIRMATIVE
 * subject + verb + ED
 I walked to school last week

NEGATIVE
 * subject + DID + NOT + verb
 Yesterday, she didn't call me

INTERROGATIVE
 * DID + subject + verb?
 Did you see me one hour ago?
 Yes, I did ⇒ SHORT ANSWER!

↓
 implicative without "to"

John had an accident a month AGO
 I finished the book YESTERDAY
 Did you go to the cinema LAST WEEK?
 Did they pass the exam LAST MONTH?
 They ate a pizza three hours AGO
 Why were you didn't allow me to go out with my friends last night?

This is the difference between only present continuous and present continuous with past

USES
past actions
and finished actions

AUXILIAR of present continuous: TO BE present
AUXILIAR of past continuous: TO BE past

PAST CONTINUOUS

WHEN + past simple
WHILE + past continuous

- we were sleeping when we heard something
- he was having a bath when my uncle arrived
- while I was waiting for my message, I received a message

- she was doing her homework when the telephone rang
- while I was writing a letter, the strange man entered the room while we were having dinner
- he was playing football

AFFIRMATIVE

* subject + was/were + verb-ing

I was studying all the afternoon

NEGATIVE

* subject + was/were + NOT + verb-ing

We were painting the room yesterday

INTERROGATIVE

* was/were + subject + verb-ing?

Was he writing a letter to her?

AUXILIARY VERBS

- present simple: DO / DOES
- past simple: DID
- present continuous: TO BE
- past continuous: TO BE
- present perfect: HAVE / HAS

PRESENT PERFECT

AM READY: affirmative sentences; between auxiliary and main verb; "YA"
 I've already done my homework

YET: negative and interrg. sentences; at the end of the sentence
 They haven't seen Victor yet "¿TODAVÍA?"
 Has she been to the hospital yet? "¿YA?" → = already

JUST: affirmative sentences; between auxiliary and main verb; "ACABAR DE HACER ALGO"
 She has just cleaned the room

FOR + period of time
 We have lived here for six years

SINCE + point in time
 He has known his teacher since 2006

TIME EXPRESSIONS

AFFIRMATIVE

* subject + HAVE / HAS + verb PAST PARTICIPLE
 We have had lunch

NEGATIVE

* subject + HAVE / HAS + NOT + verb PAST PARTICIPLE
 They haven't been at home this afternoon

INTERROGATIVE

* HAVE / HAS + subject + verb PAST PARTICIPLE
 Have you done all your homework?

USES: connection between present and past

I BROKE my leg five years ago
 I HAVE BROKEN my leg (it is still broken now)

USES:

whenever we don't know the subject of the sentence, or he/she does it later

PASSIVE

FROM ACTIVE TO PASSIVE

active subject > active verb > active object

active subject > ~~to be~~ active object

active verb > ~~to be~~ passive verb

passive verb > ~~to be~~ passive verb

main verb

agent was invented (by) John Pemberton

to be
past simple

subject
Pemberton invented
Coca-Cola
object

PROCESSES

formed by the auxiliary TO BE
past participle of main verb
agent: BY column

FROM ACTIVE TO PASSIVE

active subject > active verb > active object

active subject > ~~to be~~ active object

active verb > ~~to be~~ passive verb

we

press

subject
prawn

past participle

cut
present simple
TO BE
present simple

BY

prawn

subject

object
prawn